



**SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
61 FORSYTH STREET, SW, ROOM 7T50
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
TELEPHONE: (404) 331-3415**

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Media Contact: Michael Wald
(404) 331-3446
Internet address: <http://www.bls.gov/ro4news.htm>
Fax on demand: (404) 331-3403. Request document 9460

HIGHLIGHTS OF GREENSBORO-WINSTON-SALEM-HIGH POINT, NC NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY JUNE 2000

Workers in the Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point metropolitan area averaged \$14.81 per hour during June 2000, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin reported that white-collar workers averaged \$18.77 per hour and accounted for 44 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$12.29 per hour and represented 43 percent of the workforce, while the remainder worked in service occupations and earned \$9.69 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 137 firms representing 306,000 workers in the Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point metropolitan area, which includes Alamance, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Guilford, Randolph, Stokes, and Yadkin Counties in North Carolina. Eighty-three percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for over 40 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, administrators in education and related fields averaged \$35.69; registered nurses, \$20.70; and data entry keyers, \$10.46. Blue-collar occupations included winding and twisting machine operators earning \$10.51 per hour, production inspectors, checkers and examiners at \$9.98, and stock handlers and baggers at \$9.72. In the service occupations, public service police and detectives averaged \$15.06 per hour; janitors and cleaners, \$8.97; and nursing aides, orderlies and attendants, \$8.78.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point area averaged \$15.17 per hour and part-timers earned \$9.50. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$17.98 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$11.63. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$13.41 per hour and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$18.33.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data

available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgement, supervision received, and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC National Compensation Survey June 2000 (Bulletin 3105-58). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Atlanta Information Office by calling 404-331-3415. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/comhome.htm>. Select survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Atlanta by dialing 404-331-3403 and requesting document 9460.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Atlanta Information Office at 404-331-3415 from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. ET.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings, (1) all workers: (2) Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, June 2000

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$14.81	2.9	\$14.36	3.4	\$17.14	4.6
All excluding sales	14.99	2.9	14.53	3.4	17.17	4.6
White collar	18.77	4.1	18.27	5.0	20.40	5.7
White collar excluding sales	20.04	3.3	19.87	4.0	20.47	5.7
Professional specialty and technical	23.08	4.0	23.55	5.0	22.40	6.5
Professional specialty	24.34	4.2	25.24	5.7	23.27	6.3
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	30.49	14.0	30.49	14.0	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	21.20	3.6	21.26	3.6	—	—
Registered nurses	20.70	2.7	20.82	2.7	—	—
Teachers, college and university	44.04	10.0	43.09	11.8	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	21.87	2.0	—	—	21.67	1.5
Elementary school teachers	21.36	1.6	—	—	21.22	1.5
Secondary school teachers	23.24	1.9	—	—	22.83	1.0
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	17.39	6.3	—	—	17.39	6.9
Social workers	16.96	6.8	—	—	16.91	7.6
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	13.42	15.3	13.42	19.0	—	—
Technical	17.36	7.4	18.48	7.7	12.21	7.5
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	16.00	7.1	16.00	7.1	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	30.24	5.7	30.52	6.7	29.25	10.3
Executives, administrators, and managers	32.95	6.3	33.61	7.4	30.96	11.3
Administrators, education and related fields	35.69	6.3	—	—	35.24	7.7
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	34.09	7.6	35.08	7.3	—	—
Management related	23.23	7.7	23.45	8.8	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	25.49	12.5	26.14	12.8	—	—
Sales	12.60	12.2	12.62	12.3	—	—
Cashiers	7.63	5.6	7.53	5.8	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.01	3.4	13.30	3.9	11.63	4.9
Secretaries	13.96	5.7	13.96	5.7	—	—
Order clerks	14.53	13.7	14.53	13.7	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.88	5.3	12.88	5.3	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.54	5.4	10.98	4.1	—	—
General office clerks	13.15	10.3	13.46	16.1	—	—
Data entry keyers	10.46	4.7	10.32	4.9	—	—
Teachers' aides	8.92	2.2	—	—	8.92	2.2
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.71	13.5	14.41	16.6	—	—
Blue collar	12.29	3.4	12.31	3.5	11.90	5.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.24	3.9	17.76	4.1	13.42	6.0
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	22.66	6.6	22.66	6.6	—	—
Automobile mechanics	16.05	6.8	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	17.88	10.5	17.88	10.5	—	—
Supervisors, production	19.15	7.1	19.15	7.1	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.53	3.4	11.53	3.4	—	—
Winding and twisting machine operators	10.51	4.8	10.51	4.8	—	—
Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators	11.59	6.4	11.59	6.4	—	—
Textile sewing machine operators	9.34	8.5	9.34	8.5	—	—
Mixing and blending machine operators	17.95	15.1	17.95	15.1	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	11.25	6.1	11.25	6.1	—	—
Welders and cutters	13.74	10.9	13.74	10.9	—	—
Assemblers	9.52	6.7	9.52	6.7	—	—
Miscellaneous hand working, n.e.c.	9.32	2.9	9.32	2.9	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	9.98	3.6	9.98	3.6	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,(1) all workers:(2) Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, June 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Transportation and material moving	\$12.38	6.0	\$12.58	6.7	\$10.75	5.2
Truck drivers	12.58	8.2	12.88	9.1	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	13.16	12.7	13.16	12.7	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.18	5.9	9.19	6.1	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	9.72	5.2	9.72	5.2	—	—
Machine feeders and offbearers	8.83	22.0	8.83	22.0	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	9.23	10.2	9.23	10.2	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	10.93	8.8	11.02	9.4	—	—
Service	9.69	4.1	8.53	3.6	11.87	5.3
Protective service	11.50	10.1	—	—	13.72	5.4
Police and detectives, public service	15.06	7.5	—	—	15.06	7.5
Food service	8.21	9.9	8.23	11.0	8.01	4.2
Other food service	8.21	9.9	8.23	11.0	8.01	4.2
Cooks	11.52	9.2	11.52	9.2	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.94	3.9	6.79	4.4	—	—
Health service	9.22	2.2	9.13	2.1	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	10.25	3.6	10.09	3.9	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.78	2.1	8.78	2.1	—	—
Cleaning and building service	9.04	2.9	8.83	2.7	9.31	5.3
Janitors and cleaners	8.97	3.6	8.62	4.0	9.31	5.3
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings(1) by occupational group,(2) National Compensation Survey, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, June 2000

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$15.17	\$9.50	\$18.11	\$14.60	\$14.95	\$11.98
All excluding sales	15.28	9.88	18.11	14.77	15.16	11.32
White collar	19.22	11.87	18.86	18.76	18.86	—
White-collar excluding sales	20.20	15.75	18.86	20.08	20.15	—
Professional specialty and technical	23.36	18.52	20.26	23.16	23.08	—
Professional specialty	24.73	18.83	—	24.43	24.34	—
Technical	17.43	—	—	17.05	17.36	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	30.24	—	—	30.25	30.24	—
Sales	13.60	8.07	—	12.60	12.28	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.08	10.87	17.85	12.69	13.01	—
Blue collar	12.40	8.64	17.98	11.63	12.40	11.03
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.24	—	23.32	16.09	17.15	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.56	—	17.18	11.23	11.69	10.32
Transportation and material moving	12.48	—	13.72	11.88	12.38	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.30	7.76	16.66	8.78	9.13	9.68
Service	10.29	7.26	—	9.69	9.69	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	3.0	5.3	7.4	3.0	3.0	11.5
All excluding sales	3.0	6.2	7.4	3.0	3.0	8.8
White collar	3.9	8.5	4.5	4.2	4.2	—
White-collar excluding sales	3.4	6.6	4.5	3.4	3.4	—
Professional specialty and technical	4.1	6.1	4.8	4.1	4.0	—
Professional specialty	4.3	6.3	—	4.3	4.2	—
Technical	7.5	—	—	8.0	7.4	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.7	—	—	5.7	5.7	—
Sales	13.2	7.7	—	12.2	12.1	—
Administrative support, including clerical	3.5	9.8	3.3	3.7	3.5	—
Blue collar	3.4	8.1	9.2	3.1	3.6	8.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.9	—	5.1	4.0	4.0	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.4	—	11.0	3.2	3.8	5.6
Transportation and material moving	6.4	—	10.0	6.6	6.0	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.3	5.0	11.6	5.4	6.4	4.1
Service	4.3	4.0	—	4.1	4.1	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

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Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings⁽¹⁾ by occupational group,⁽²⁾ private industry, National Compensation Survey, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, June 2000

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$14.36	\$13.41	\$14.57	\$11.94	\$18.33
All excluding sales	14.53	13.72	14.70	12.20	18.03
White collar	18.27	15.93	18.76	15.31	21.45
White-collar excluding sales	19.87	18.04	20.20	18.44	21.14
Professional specialty and technical	23.55	—	23.57	20.86	24.60
Professional specialty	25.24	—	25.10	22.09	26.39
Technical	18.48	—	18.60	14.71	19.54
Executive, administrative, and managerial	30.52	30.29	30.58	27.71	33.11
Sales	12.62	11.03	13.11	9.85	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.30	12.10	13.60	12.48	14.24
Blue collar	12.31	12.39	12.29	10.93	15.05
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.76	17.63	17.80	16.03	19.67
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.53	9.91	11.88	10.80	14.29
Transportation and material moving	12.58	13.25	12.29	11.91	13.78
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.19	9.52	9.13	8.12	11.46
Service	8.53	7.37	8.69	8.56	9.20
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	3.4	8.6	3.8	4.2	4.5
All excluding sales	3.4	8.2	3.8	4.3	4.7
White collar	5.0	11.7	5.7	9.7	4.9
White-collar excluding sales	4.0	11.0	4.3	6.9	5.4
Professional specialty and technical	5.0	—	5.2	8.6	6.1
Professional specialty	5.7	—	5.8	9.5	6.8
Technical	7.7	—	8.6	4.0	9.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	6.7	11.1	7.9	13.0	9.2
Sales	12.3	20.1	15.9	7.9	—
Administrative support, including clerical	3.9	6.5	4.3	4.9	5.7
Blue collar	3.5	6.8	4.2	4.5	6.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.1	7.7	4.8	5.9	7.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.4	6.7	3.9	2.8	8.2
Transportation and material moving	6.7	12.5	7.7	8.3	13.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.1	8.4	6.9	6.9	8.9
Service	3.6	5.5	4.0	5.0	2.8

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

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